

brought to light in various parts of the land by the Department of Justice, whose exposures, together with those of the commission on naturalization, make it plain that our system of manufacturing citizens out of allen raw material is a farce from beginning to end, as now engineered.

About 100,000 naturalizations per year, by 5 100 different courts-157 federal and the remainder state—is our present average, as nearly as can be approximated. There really are no statistics, surprising as it

Our process of citizen manufacture is hundreds of different forms in present use. e indexed or checked up never troubled himself about the

A new safety paper, whose secrets of public, will be used to print all naturalization certificates, if the bill in question goes through. This fabric may be similar to that on which are printed the famous Bank of England notes, which have never yet been successfully counterfeited. The certificates will be thus printed under the supervision consecutively numbered, to the courts. form of certificates, save for the numbers and the data filled in and each sheet will duplicate to be turned in to the new bureau and a stub to be retained by the clerk of the naturalizing court. To clinch the matter further, this central bureau will furnish each immigration station with regstation with registers, wherein must be recorded each arriving immigrant's name, age, occupation, height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, place of birth, last residence, intended resdence, and so on, which data will also be required on his naturalization certificates, if he afterward applies for one. A complete card catalogue in the bureau will put at the fingers' ends of the officials this official description of the alien taken at the time he lands. He will be given a duplicate of the description taken on landing, which he will produce at the time of applying for naturalization.

ing for naturalization. This uniform "safety" certificate will put to rout operators of the fraudulent mills now producing, by the thousands, bogus naturalization certificates, not suspected by he authorities, simply because of the many

Our process of citizen manufacture is prescribed by a musty and worm-eaten law over a century old, and under which there has developed a loose, unsatisfactory and careless method, leading to the grossest frauds. There are found to be almost as many distinct forms of naturalization certificates as there are naturalization courts. There are all sorts of ways of filing them and no general headquarters where they are indexed or checked up. Uncle Sam has they were bought to enable disqualified im-migrants to gain admittance to this coun-try without running the gauntlet of the in-spectors. Another man was lately indicted manufacture will never be confided to the from which he erased his name with acids, afterward substituting the names of other aliens, from whom he received considerable money. In other cases certificates have been loaned to allens for \$50 and like sums.

The most radical of the reforms provided by the bill requires that before an alien of the new bureau, which will supply them, can be naturalized he must be able to write either in his own language or in Eng-There will be absolutely no difference in the lish and must speak, read and understand English. Under existing laws aliens are admitted not only to our ports but to citizenbe in three sections—one to be torn off and given to the newly naturalized foreigner, a whatsoever. The advocates of this reform hold that an alien, who in the five years' residence required before he can apply for citizenship, cannot acquire sufficient education to comply with this mild educational requirement is either too deficient mentally or too careless of his opportunities to make a desirable citizen; that an immigrant who does not learn our language remains in effect a foreigner. He cannot understand the questions which the court may put to him when he applies for naturalization, nor can he read the Constitu-

tion which he swears to support; and when afterward he votes he cannot read his bal-Intention to reside permanently in this country is made another prerequisite to natcountry is made another prerequisite to naturalization. The applicant must declare such intention on oath. This requirement is added because of the discovery that thousands of aliens are annually obtaining American citizenship and then hurrying abroad. President Grant complained of this uralization. The applicant must declare such intention on oath. This requirement is added because of the discovery that

for systematically obtaining from the courts duplicates of his own certificate.

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Old Glory. In Jerusalem alone there are at least 1,000 naturalized American citizens permanently transacting business. About each one of these Uncle Sam draws the magic extraterritorial circle which no Turkish police-man or soldier can cross without serious consequences unto himself and his govern-ment. These "made while you wait Ameri-cans," our fellow-citizens in name only, bask in the beneficent protection given them by a section of the Revised Statutes specifically declaring that naturalized American citizens while in foreign countries shall reseive from this country all of the protecreseive from this country all of the protection accorded native-born Americans. The most notable illustration of our devotion to this principle was in the case of Martin Koszta, a Hungarian exile, who had been naturalized in the United States but had started in business in Smyrna, where he was selzed by order of the Austrian consultances and placed on board a yessel bound. general and placed on board a vessel bound for Trieste, as a refugee. Our ship St. Louis, then lying at Smyrna, cleared for action and threatened to fire upon the Austrian vessel if Koszta was not delivered in a given time. The Austrians yielded, and Congress voted a sword to Capt. Ingraham

FRENCHMAN

nuisance in four of his messages, Cleveland in three of his and Roosevelt in one of his. back to their native countries to reside there permanently under the protection of Haiti and Santo Domingo there are large olonies of Syrians with American naturalization papers, having the magic effect of protecting them from local taxation as well as from the foment of future revolu-tions. Thousands of naturalized Americans have lately become citizens of Cuba and the new provinces of Canada. Despite all of these abuses, it is the judgment of the writer that the clause requiring an oath of intention to remain here permanently will not be worth the paper it is written on until clairvoyants of infallible skill can be supplied to the naturalization service by the civil service commission.

> The fixing of uniform naturalization fees to be charged by the clerk of every court exercising jurisdiction in such cases is another reform provided by the bill. Eleven dollars is to cover the entire cost of becoming a citizen, whether in a state or federal court. It is claimed that this is about the average of the amounts now charged throughout the United States, and less than charged by any important foreign nation. To cover the extra clerical expenses made necessary by the bill, half of the fees are to be allowed the clerk of the naturalizing court, provided they do not amount to more than \$3,000 per year. However much this clause may be desired by the clerks, more

bona fide naturalizations would result if the entire fee were turned into the treasury. In this baneful matter of fees there is no uniformity under the present law-not even among the federal courts. In the California state courts certificates of naturalization are free, while in Nevada they cost \$10. In the federal courts of New York they cost \$2.50 in the southern district and \$2.35 in the eastern, where the proud new citizen is taxed a half dollar extra if he wishes to possess a certificate with gold seals and which folds up inside of board covers. A clerk of a Brooklyn court told the naturalization commission that he sometimes confers citizenship on 300 aliens per day. This is at the rate of about forty an hour!

TURK

When the department's special naturaliza-tion examiner recently asked the county clerk of a southern state what disposition was made of the naturalization fees, he an swered that he used them to buy bread for himself and family when he could get them. There are many of this class, according to the examiner. The competition for naturalization fees among clerks of courts in the same vicinity has given rise to many of the frauds which the government is exposing. Professional "naturalization agents" who round up aliens are in many quarters in league with these clerks, who, in order to encourage the patronage of the agents, make it known that they will not inquire too strictly into the claims of the appli-cants. The clerk who can naturalize at the

make this known. Many of these promoters openly solicit naturalization business for such clerks by sending out to immigrants circular letters and postal cards in which their (the agents') headquarters are given as the court building. Indeed, in some clerks' offices these naturalization agents have almost come to blows over the possession of immigrants applying for "papers."

LITHUANIAN

Schools for coaching immigrants have obtained in some places, and one of these was openly held in the same building as the court by "agents" who read the storeocourt by "agents." who read the stereotyped questions to be later put to the applicant in the clerk's office. The answers were dinned into the memory of the alien until, parrot-like, he could give the correct answers, provided the questions were put in the stereotyped order.

Not only graft, but gross carelessness and ignorance obtain among clerks handling naturalization matters. No less a personage than the august kaiser himself was

lately admitted a citizen of the United States by the circuit court of Ohio county, W. Va. Instead of placing the words "Emperor of Germany" in the blank provided for the sovereign to whom the alien re-nounced allegiance, the clerk of the court inserted them in the space set apart for the alien's name. The error was never suspected until the apparently naturalized citizen, returning last autumn from a brief visit abroad, produced the papers to an immigrant inspector. The Department of Justice has found numerous cases where allens, being naturalized, have renounced allegiance to dead monarchs, as well as instances where clerks of courts, as well as judges themselves, know neither the correct titles nor names of the world's rulers. The illiteracy test is the most important feature of the bill and one that appeals to all progressive citizens. As the commis-sioner general of immigration puts it: "Statistics show that much of the immigration which is undesirable on other grounds consists of persons who are illiterate."

To determine what races supply us the best or poorest citizen material there are several tests which may be applied. The immigration bureau's statistics, just compiled, show that last year's inpour of allens of all classes was 1,026,500, exceeding the total for 1904 by 213,600—more than enough to fill a Minneapolis a Louisville or a Lerrate of forty men per hour does not need to to fill a Minneapolis, a Louisville or a Jer-

sey City. The principal races flocked in upon us in the following numerical order 120,000 Magyars 46,000 102,400 Northern Italians 40,000 82,400 Slovendams 35,100 62,300 Ethnanians 18,000 54,800 Finns 17,000 52,400 Scotch 16,100 Southern Italians, 186, 400 | Magyars.

The most desirable citizen material among these are the English, Scotch and Scandinavians, only one out of a hundred of any of which nationalities was found unable to road and write. Ranking next in educa-tional order are the Finns, Irish and Germans, among whom only 2, 3 and 4 per cent, respectively, were illiterates. These six classes, with the exception of the Irish, comprise the blond or Teutonic grand divi-

The poorest citizenship material is offered by the 18,600 Lithuanians, fifty-seven out of each 100 of which can neither read nor write, and by the 186,400 southern Italians. 56 per cent of whom are illiterates; and this vast one year's supply of southern Itallans-more than enough to fill a Providence or an Indianapolis-represents the highest crest on the immigration wave of 1905! Thus with our largest quantity we get about the poorest quality! Following closely are the Poles, who rank third in illiteracy as well as in numbers. Four out of ten cannot read or write. Then, in order of percentage of illiteracy are the Croatians and Slovenians, 38; Slovaks, 25; Hebrews,

23; northern Italians, 14; Magyars, 12.
This question of good and bad citizen ma-This question of good and bad chize inde-terial receives still more light from an in-vestigation lately made by the immigration bureau for the purpose of learning the proportion of aliens of different national-ities in our penal and charitable institu-tions. The percentages are worked out ac-cording to the grand divisions of race. cording to the grand divisions of race.

The most criminal are found to be the southern Italians, but including Greeks, Portuguese and Spanish, who figure little southern Italians. While there is one Italian to every other thirteen aliens in our penal institutions, the ratio of murderers is one Italian to every two other aliens.

The least criminal are found to be the Keltic aliens, largely Irish and Scotch, who outrank the blond Teutonic element of English, German and Scandinavian by a very parrow margin. very narrow margin.

The most prone to pauperism are the Slavic aliens, mostly Poles, Hebrews, Lithuanians, Russians and Slovaks; and in this classification the southern Italian and their Mediterranean brothers rank second. But the least liable to land in the almshouse are the English, German, Scandinavian and other Teutonic peoples—the same who have the smallest percentage of

With regard to insanity, however, the order for crime is practically reversed, the Teutonic allens (especially the Germans) being in the lead—that is being the most prone to insanity—the Irish and their Keltic kinfolk ranking a very close second, the Slavs third and the brunette Italians, with their Iberic fellow aliens, last. Thus you will see that the Iberic races have the greatest predisposition to crime, the Slavic to pauperism, the Teutonic and Keltic to insanity. It is generally agreed among alienists that insanity and nervous diseases increase in proportion to intellectuality. So prone to insanity-the Irish and their Keltic allenists that insanity and nervous diseases increase in proportion to intellectuality. So upon the whole the burden of these data as to fitness for American citizenship is decidedly at the expense of the brunette Italian and his kinfolk of the Mediterannean, and in favor of the Teutonic and Keltic peoples, the original bulwarks of the mation.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

## THE MAKING OF A SUCCESSFUL HUSBAND

(Copyright, 1905, by C. S. Yost.) DEAR JOHN-Do you remember Col. Hosea Perkins, who used to live just around the corner from us on William street? Of course you do. Nobody could forget that stately figure and that ceremonlous bow with which he punctuated every greeting. Old Perkins is doffing his crown every two minutes-that is, if he's gone to a place where crowns are supposed to be a necessary article of wearing apparel. He was the most painfully polite man I ever saw. His genuflections and "beg pardons" used to get on my nerves until I could hardly refrain from a protest. He wouldn't wear his hat in the presence of ladies, and I've seen him standng on a street corner bareheaded, in the broiling sun, for an hour at a time while he talked with a female acquaintance.

I am reminded of Perkins by some actions of yours that I noticed while you and Annie May were visiting us last week. That old hypocrite was the embodiment of exaggerated courtesy to every one he met, with the single exception of his wife. Unwith the single exception of his wife. Unless he had company he would drop his manners on his front porch, and on the other side of his threshold become the most disagreeable reprobate that ever wore a long suffering woman to the grave.

I don't mean to intimate, my boy, that

I don't mean to intimate, my boy, that there is any resemblance between you and old Perkins, but I saw, when you were here, that you were already beginning to follow the general tendency of persons who wear trousers and forgetting at home some of the amenities you would never overlook outside. It's so easy to do. We are all naturally savages, prone to drop the social graces whenever we think nobody's looking and our families are supposed to kindly shut their eyes. Yet the little ceremonies and verbal expressions which constitute and verbal expressions which constitute our everyday code of etiquette were designed for the sole purpose of smoothing the rough edges of our intercourse with the world, the flesh and the devil, and keep us from flying at one another's throat, as we would like so much to do.

Next to the Christian religion politeness is the most potent force in the world today. and it is just as effective in one's own home as it is in the house across the street. stomach. Now, without any more beating around the

bush, I want to say a few things to you on this subject, and I want to put 'em to you straight. When you have read this letter once, read it over again, and get it stuck into your head, so it won't slip

up to Anna May, but I'll bet a pile of good hard dollars that you were almighty particular how you acted when you were in her presence. There was nothing in the shape of courtesy that was any too fine for dead now, but I'll bet a horse that he's doffing his crown every two minutes—that is, if he's gone to a place where crowns are supposed to be a necessary article of did. I wasn't there, but I know. That lit-tle girl you were exceedingly careful about then is your wife now, but in the change she has lost none of her rights. She is just as much entitled to the observance of the forms of courtesy as before-more than then, for as your wife she should hold a higher and more honored place in



does nod occasionally after his meals, and when I saw these little signs of ingrowing selfishness it worried me. Reminds me of a colt my father used to own down on the old farm. It was a frisky critter, as all colts are, but father was very proud of it and delighted in showing it to visitors. As a rule, when he wanted to exhibit the colt it was in the pasture, and one of the most vivid recollections of my boyhood days is that dignified old gentleman chasing that that dignified old gentleman chasing that dern fool colt over a ten-acre field. He would trot along and appeal to the colt in tones of strained honey. He would pretend to offer a regular cornucopla of things that horses are supposed to sigh for. The colt would coyly wait until he was almost within reach; then with a sniff of disdain it would raise its tail straight up in the air and gallop to the other side of the pasture. Finally the little beast would allow itself to be caught, just like a woman, and once he had his hands on him the old gentleman had his hands on him the old gentleman would let loose a flood of unprofane cuss would let loose a nood of unprotatie cuss words that would shuck the corn in the barn. "Contaminate your measly hide," he would shout, "I feel like breaking every bone in your onregenerate carcass!" But he never did. My parent was a humane man, and, besides, the colt was valuable.

That's just a way with a great many men after they marry. They will pursue a woman with sorghum eloquence, write sonnets on the classic outlines of her snub nose, crawl on their knees before her like the devotees of a heathed goddess, and after they get her treat her like a convict or lose interest in her and let her get along the best way she can. And some of these fellows really love their wives, too. They simply think that the pretty words and gentle courtesies of courtship are features of the chase and are superfluous and foolish after the capture. They seem to forget that getting a wife is one thing and keeping her is another, as the records of the divorce courts show, but the same processes are effective in both.

But, you say, a man can't always be on his best behavior; he can't always sit around his own house in full dress; he can't

to the bone, and genuine courtesy is an evidence of forgetfulness of self, a virtue which we have to cultivate. If it is worth while to be a gentleman at all—and I never heard anybody express any doubts on that point-it is certainly worth while to be a gentleman at home. The good opinion of your wife is of more importance to you than the opinions of all the rest of the people of the world put together. Yet you



Is never fully satisfied with less than the honor due to royalty.

would fail to show to her the courtesy which you would bestow upon another as a matter of course and feel ashamed if you were remiss in the least particular.

No, you can't do a better thing than to treat your wife at least as well as you do your neighbor's. She will appreciate it. I can say that with emphasis, for nothing hurts a woman more than the apparent loss of that fine consideration which distinguishes the wooing days. No matter if she does feel sure of your love, no matter if you prove your affection in numberless other ways, she who has reigned as queen is never fully satisfied with less than the honors due to royalty. And it is so easy to gratify her. It is only necessary to keep in mind all the time that your wife is a woman and that good breeding works as well in a smoking jacket as in a dress suit.

I have a very strong recollection of a blacksmith who lived in the little village she will insist on reserving the most composition of the capture of the contraction of th

the other hand, it pays wonderfully in the pleasure it gives to your wife and, by reflection, to you. It pays in the grace it gives to your own character, and, better than all else, it pays in its influence upon the char-acter of your family. Some of these days, unless you are different from the majority of mankind, you will be a father. Your children will be very much as you make them and your actions will have more to do with and your actions will have more to do with the making than your commands. They will, consciously or unconsciously, copy your faults, as well as your virtues, and the courtesy you display in their presence will, in some part at least, become fixed habits with them. Your own training has been such that I do not fear you will go far wrong in this particular; but, notwith-standing this. I have seen evidence that standing this. I have seen evidence that you are not holding up to the old man's standard, and I want you to be right-all

Now, John, don't misunderstand me. I don't want you to be a jumping jack in the box at home or anywhere else. Extremes are always odious, and politeness may be so overdone that it becomes a pain instead of a pleasure to its object. Men like old Perkins simply make themselves ridiculous. True politeness is never obtrusive. The test of a well dressed man is your inability to remember what he wore. If he be inclined to foppishness the conspicuousness of his attire will arrest your attention, as well as your condemnation. On the other hand, the absence of any part of the correct costume, or an exhibition of untidiness or carelessness in the wearing, is always con-spicuous. So with politeness. It is greatly missed when it is absent. It should be unnoticeable when it is present. That is the prand to use in the home as well as outside of it. If you take it off when you hang your hat up in the hall you can bet your sweet life that Anna May will miss it, and the missing will hurt.

Don't greet her with a grunt, but with a kiss. I wouldn't advise you to apply that form of courtesy to others, but in the home the customary forms may be modified, or, rather, magnified, for love and not custom dictates there. Don't take the best chair in the room whese she commands it. She

can't make a greater mistake than to omit Be polite to your wife, John, whether you are at home or abroad. It doesn't cost you a red cent, it need not inconvenience in the least, but it means an almighty lot to Anna May and just as much to Anna May and just as much to you. Yours affectionately, JOHN SNEED.

## Gossip About English Authors and Books

Special Correspondence of The Star. LONDON, April 5, 1906. EORGE Griffeth says he is going to

settle down. Apparently he means it, too, for he has just bought a charming little property near Port Erin, in the Isle of Man-where he will have Hall Caine as a neighbor-and has already arranged to build a house upon it, in which he intends to do most of his future novelwriting.

Griffeth says he means to travel no more. It will be rather surprising, however, if he keeps his word, for besides being the author of "A Honeymoon in Space" and about a dozen other exciting novels of adventure, it is probable that he has covered as many miles as any other man living, and sooner or later the traveling bacillus is sure to get into his system again.

Even Cutcliffe Hyne, who wrote "Captain Kette," and who is generally supposed

to have wandered farther in quest of "ma-terial" than any other novelist, is a veritable stay-at-home compared with Grif-feth, who has completely girdled the globe no less than seven times. Upon one of these, moreover, he was trying for a record and secured it by making the 24,960 mile circuit in sixty-four days, eleven hours and twenty minutes, an achievement which has yet to be beaten. He has been once across the Rockies and three times across the Rockies and three times across the Andes, and still cherishes a pipe which he will tell you has been smoked at 19,300 feet above the sea level. He has been three times round the Horn, once in

Perhaps the "jaunt" which he most likes Perhaps the Jaunt which he most faces to tell of, however, was that in which Griffeth followed the route of Pizarro and his companions and explored the ruined Inca cities and fortifications. The result of this journey was his historical novel. "The Virgin of the Sun." but apropos it may be said that this author's own admits the property of the sun of the said that the said the said ventures have furnished him with grist for his romancing mill to a much slighter extent than might have been supposed. His best known books are, perhaps, "The Angel of the Revolution" and "in an Unknown Prison Land."

revolution, and had rather an exciting time

How more interesting fiction is than fact was demonstrated the other day, when the announcement was made that the ancient crypt of the Church of St. George the Martyr, in the Southwark district of London was "to let" for storage purposes. A crypt to let!—the statement seems surprising enough, in itself, but it may be ex-plained that the regions in quite a number of these old London churches where once people were buried have been cleared out in recent years and employed for intensely in recent years and employed for intensety utilitarian purposes; in one case for a baker's shop and in another for a combined soup kitchen and billiard room! So it is really not so very startling to hear that the crypt of St. George the Martyr—which once was crammed with coffins to the extent of 1,400—is now to be had for interest purposes." of another kind! 'storage purposes" of another kind! Now, this particular London church has

quite a number of historical associations of an interesting nature. It was, for instance, the marriage place, in 1652, of Gem. Monk, who restored the throne of England to the Stuarts, and it was the burial land to the Stuarts, and it was the buriat place of the famous Bishop Bonner, who died in the nearby Marshalsea prison in 1557, as well as of Cocker, the arithmetician, to whom we owe the phrase "according to Cocker." But was it because of these that all London was interested in the announcement regarding the "crypt" of the famous old church? No, but because this Church of St. George the Martyr was the place where Dickens' "Little Dorrit" rested after the night of the famous party when she was too late to return to the Marshal-sea prison, and where she was actually